...YEAR.) T...E (No. ...9.)

...MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

...USE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *January* 28.

THE bill for making compenſation to perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, was brought in, engroſſed, and read the third time.

Mr. Sherman moved, that the bill ſhould lie on the table. He thought ſum of forty thouſand dollars too much for the purpoſe ſpecified in the bill, and that the houſe had no meaſure at preſent whereby they could aſcertain the ſum neceſſary to be appropriated.

This motion was carried in the affirmative.

This being the day aſſigned by the houſe for taking up the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit—Mr. ... introduced the buſineſs by ſaying, that he apprehended ſufficient time had not yet been allowed for the members to prepare themſelves for the diſcuſſion of a ſubject of ſuch intricacy and magnitude—he therefore moved that the order of the day be poſtponed to next Monday week.

Mr. Jackſon—This report, Sir, refers to matters of the higheſt importance, which ought not to be haſtily taken up.—There appears to be two great objects in view—One of them is to deſtroy all idea of diſcrimination between the original creditors, and the ſpeculators in ſecurities—the other is to make a general proviſion for the ſtate debts. I was formerly in the ſame opinion with the ſecretary reſpecting the firſt—but I am now almoſt a convert to a contrary opinion; and in conſequence of the ſpeculations I have ſeen carried on ſince the report made its appearance, which are ſuch as ſo extended as would make even a Haſtings bluſh. Since the publication of this report, three veſſels have ſailed from this place for the ſouthward, with large ſums in ſpecie, to purchaſe up the public ſecurities in the ſtates of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. With reſpect to the conſolidation of the ſtate debts, ſome of the ſtates may be againſt it—at leaſt I think it neceſſary that we ſhould know the ſentiments of the ſtate legiſlatures, as well as thoſe of the individual citizens on the ſubject. Without this information we ſhall be going on in the dark—and as this information cannot be gained by Monday week, we ſhall then be as much in the dark as at preſent. I therefore wiſh the conſideration of the buſineſs may be put off to the firſt of May, by which time there is a probability of our obtaining ſome degree of information.

Mr. Boudinot acknowledged that a great number of the ſpeculators were injurious to the community. But the object of the report is to leſſen the number, by aſcertaining and fixing the value of the public debt; therefore the ſooner that is accompliſhed, the better. He was not for deferring it to a diſtant day.

Mr. Stone ſaid the buſineſs was entirely new, and that the ſucceſs of it would much depend upon unanimity. He confeſſed he wanted to know the opinion of the continent upon it. If it would bring money, he ſaid, into the treaſury, he ſhould be for adopting it immediately; but as he did not expect that, he ſhould be for poſtponing it for ſome time.

Mr. Sherman made ſome obſervations on the debts of the ſtates, and of the United States—as for collecting the opinions of the people at large, there would probably be, he ſaid, as many opinions as perſons.—He wiſhed to take up the matter as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Mr. Hartley was againſt poſtponing.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that ſome delay was neceſſary for underſtanding the ſubject properly. But to prevent ſpeculation and a corruption of morals, he wiſhed to act upon it ſpeedily.

Mr. Gerry ſaid he was in favour of a poſtponement, though not for ſo long a time as the gentleman from Georgia propoſed—but as the ſubject was of ſuch magnitude, and all the ſtates now in the union were ſo deeply intereſted, he ſuppoſed it beſt to wait for the South-Carolina delegation.

With reſpect to preventing ſpeculations in the funds, it cannot be ſuppoſed, ſaid he, that taking up the buſineſs at the preſent moment will contribute to that object—and if it would I cannot ſee what advantage would ariſe to the public.—I cannot conceive that ſpeculating in the funds ought to be conſidered in an unfavourable point of light.—While the country has a debt it will be ſpeculated in—I believe there never was a country which had a debt, in which ſpeculation did not obtain—and indeed they are ſo far from being injurious, that they prove a great convenience—by giving currency to property which would otherwiſe lay dormant—no debts of ſhort can be contracted, but upon terms that muſt prove ruinous to the debtors, except on a principle of negotiation—In this view it may be ſaid, that the evils which would have been derived from the great debt of this country, have been in a great meaſure alleviated. He then adverted to the ſpeculations of foreigners—and, referring to the debt of Great-Britain, ſaid, that in the laſt war the Dutch were ſuppoſed to be proprietors in the Engliſh funds to the amount of forty millions ſterling—this was not conſidered as a diſadvantage, on the other hand it was ſuppoſed to be a great ſource of emolument to the nation—and at the moment of peace, the enormous debt of the nation, which had increaſed an hundred millions—was one cauſe of the greateſt influx of ſpecie that had ever been known. He concluded his obſervations by wiſhing the conſideration of the report might be poſtponed till the repreſentation from North-Carolina ſhould arrive.

Mr. Jackſon, in ſupport of the motion for poſtponement, enlarged fully on the pernicious conſequences of the ſpeculation in the public ſecurities—and traced thoſe conſequences through a variety of channels, he pathetically deſcribed the ſituation of the officers and ſoldiers of the late army, who had been obliged through neceſſity to part with the certificates for a trifling conſideration. He lamented the ſpeculations that had taken place in conſequence of the promulgation of the ſecretary's plan, and regretted that congreſs was not now ſituated on the Suſquehanna or Patowmack, where the deliberations on the ſubject might have been kept ſecret, as he thought that the evils of ſpeculation owed their riſe in a great meaſure from congreſs's holding their ſeſſions in a populous city—He thought that congreſs ſhould ſuſpend all conſideration of an aſſumption of the ſtate debts, till the ſenſe of the ſeveral legiſlatures on the ſubject was known—and at any rate he hoped that congreſs would at preſent confine their deliberations to that part of the debt called final ſettlements, or the domeſtic debt of the United States.—He concluded by moving, that the conſideration of the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury be poſtponed to April.

Mr. Boudinot reprobated the idea of a poſtponement to ſo diſtant a day. He touched on the ſubject of ſpeculation, and ſaid, that it might be carried too far, and it might be confined to too narrow limits——but with reſpect to the idea at large, it was impoſſible to prevent it—that the only way to reſtrain, or bring within proper bounds, this ſpirit, is, for congreſs to come to ſome determination reſpecting the debt, by which means it will acquire a permanency. The houſe, by their reſolution the laſt ſeſſion, have ſolemnly pledged themſelves to pay early attention to the buſineſs, and to do ſomething for the public creditors.

Mr. Page was for taking up the buſineſs immediately, and reminded the houſe of that part of the preſident's ſpeech which related to public credit. As for ſecrecy, with regard to the report, he had no idea of it. He was for openneſs and deciſion. He ſaid, that if ſo diſtant a day ſhould be fixed on, he ſhould move that the houſe adjourn, and the members go home. It is an illuſive idea to think of deferring it—we are bound to begin the buſineſs immediately. Would the gentleman from Georgia conſult his conſtituents upon every bill that is about to be paſſed?

Mr. Seney moved, that the conſideration of the report ſhould be poſtponed to the firſt Monday in March. The ſubject, ſaid he, is of great magnitude—it requires time to make up a judgment upon it.—The legiſlature may derive information from the diſcuſſion it may receive in converſation, and in the public prints—The gentleman's idea of an adjournment appears quite unneceſſary—there is a great variety of buſineſs before the houſe, to employ their attention—mean time the public expectation will ſuffer no diſappointment, as the buſineſs will be in train agreeable to the reſolution of the houſe the laſt ſeſſion, on which the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury is founded—Nor do I conceive that any time will be loſt, as the members will be more fully prepared to meet the buſineſs.

The queſtion was now put on the firſt Monday in March, and loſt.

Monday week was then propoſed, which was carried.

A meſſage from the preſident of the United States, by his ſecretary, communicating the act of Rhode-Iſland for calling a convention; alſo a letter from the governor of that ſtate to the preſident, reſpecting a further ſuſpenſion of the collection act, &c.

Theſe papers were referred to a committee conſiſting of Meſſieurs Benſon, Brown and Cole.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed, brought in a bill for ſecuring to authors and proprietors the excluſive right to their writings.

Mr. Burke alſo preſented to the houſe a motion, that it be an inſtruction to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for encouraging manufactures, to add a clauſe reſpecting the ſecuring to inventors the right to their diſcoveries. This was agreed to.

Mr. Smith's motion, which was under conſideration yeſterday, was reſumed.

Some obſervations were made relative to it being a joint buſineſs of both houſes. Mr. Smith, agreeable to this ſuggeſtion, propoſed that the reſolution ſhould be amended ſo as to compriſe this idea.

Mr. Livermore objected to the reſolution in its preſent form; he conceived, that a ſtrict adherence to any ſuch rule could not be maintained, as a great variety of matters muſt neceſſarily be continued from one ſeſſion to another; he inſtanced petitions, and buſineſs referred to ſpecial committees, which might require a whole receſs for its conſideration. He adverted to the practice of congreſs, and other legiſlative bodies——which he thought was defenſible.

On the 21ſt of September laſt, the preſent congreſs paſſed a reſolution, by virtue of which the ſecretary of the treaſury had laid before the houſe a plan, purſuant to that vote. If ſuch a rule as that, now propoſed, had exiſted, the houſe could not take that report into conſideration; but we have taken it up agreeable to cuſtomary uſage. He concluded by obſerving, that if a rule muſt be adopted, the one propoſed is not competent to the deſign, but muſt be enlarged, and proper exceptions made.

Mr. White propoſed, that proper exceptions might be made, but contended there is a neceſſity for adopting ſome rule.

Mr. Hartley ſaid, that as the houſe could not be ſuppoſed to be prepared to make the neceſſary exceptions, he moved that the reſolution ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick ſeconded the motion, which being put, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. White moved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the meaſures taken by congreſs in the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers of the ſaid ſtate on continental and ſtate eſtabliſhments, in the ceſſion made by the ſaid ſtate to the United States, of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, and to report the ſame to this houſe.

Meſſieurs White, Muhlenberg and Seney, were appointed.

The report of the ſecretary at war, on the petition of captain Charles Markley, was taken into conſideration.

This report ſtates, that he was entitled to half pay for life, agreeable to the time of his leaving the public ſervice; but that there are two reſolves of congreſs which appear to contravene his claim.

It was moved that the houſe ſhould accept this report.

This motion was oppoſed, as it would be informal to accept ſpecifically the report of an executive officer. Such reports are conſidered as matter of information to the houſe, on which they are to ground a ſubſequent act or reſolution.

Mr. Gerry obſerved, that it appeared to him from the ſecretary's report, that this officer is entitled to his half pay. He therefore moved, that the report ſhould be accepted; and that the houſe ſhould come to a reſolution, that the two reſolves of congreſs referred to in the report do not apply to the caſe of the petitioner.

The reſolves were then read.

Mr. Sedgwick ſuggeſted the propriety of appointing a committee to report a ſyſtem for aſcertaining the claims of individuals againſt the United States, and of the United States againſt individuals. He propoſed, that this committee ſhould conſiſt of ten members.—The adoption of ſuch a ſyſtem might ſave a great deal of time and public expence.

Some obſervations were made on this propoſition.—It was then ordered, that the report of the ſecretary at war ſhould lie on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *January* 29.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the treaſurer of the United States, incloſing accounts of expenditures and diſburſements, purſuant to orders of congreſs, to the 31ſt of December laſt, which were read, and referred to a ſelect committee conſiſting of Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Moore, Mr. Smith (M.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Van Renſallaer.

A meſſage from the ſenate was received by their ſecretary, informing the houſe, that the ſenate had paſſed a bill for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States—in which they requeſt the concurrence of the houſe. He then delivered in the bill, and withdrew.

Mr. Gerry preſented a petition of Aaron Putnam, of Medford, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſtating, that he had invented a mode of diſtilling ſpirits, which is different from any that had come to his knowledge, and he preſumed is entirely new; and praying that the benefit of his diſcovery may be ſecured to him.—Referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for ſecuring to inventors the right of their diſcoveries.

A memorial of Roger Alden was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Trumbull, Baldwin and Benſon.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portland was read a ſecond time, and returned to the ſecretary of the treaſury, for

his information, who is directed to report thereon to the house.

The bill brought down from the senate was read.

Mr. Livermore moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bills for the appropriation of such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the civil list, and the incidental charges of the present year.

This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Livermore, Sylvester and Lee were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to the power of congress to regulate the exports of the United States, proposed the following resolution, viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills to encourage the exports of the United States, and to guard against frauds in the same. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) introduced a resolution to this purport, that the judges of the supreme court be directed to report to the house a plan for regulating the processes in the federal courts, and the fees to the clerks of the same. Laid on the table.

A motion to take up for a third reading the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was, after a short discussion, negatived.

The house then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, *February* 1.

The bill for securing literary property, being the order of the day, was read and debated, and after some amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading to-morrow.

A message was received by Mr. Lear, from the president of the United States, communicating a letter from his excellency Alexander Martin, governor of North-Carolina, which enclosed an act of their legislature, ceding certain lands therein mentioned, on condition of being excluded from the expences attending the late war, and provided no act of congress shall be made to emancipate slaves in that state.

Mr. Hartley moved, that a part of the business left unfinished last session, respecting uniform bankrupt laws, be referred to a committee: And he observed, that although this house had resolved to take all business up *de novo*, he was indifferent as to the mode, so that the business was done. After some debate, it was agreed to refer it to a committee of five.

Mr. Hartley mentioned something of a gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) having made some progress in the forming a bill for this purpose, and expressed a desire that a committee should be appointed to examine and form the bill.

Mr. Smith replied, that he hoped this business would not be precipitated. He had considered the matter attentively, and found much difficulty in planning any general law for the purpose in question, that would be applicable to the circumstances of individual states, each of them having insolvent laws of their own. He said it was a very complicated business, and, if precipitated, might do mischief.

Mr. Hartley then observed, that this was a particular matter, and had been particularly recommended by the convention in the very body of the constitution. He was not urgent as to its being brought forward this session, but hoped, it would not be neglected.

Mr. Sedgwick made some remarks on the nature of the business, and at length it was agreed, that Mr. Hartley's motion be laid upon the table.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to describe the manner of authenticating the records of the several states, agreeably to the first section of the fourth article of the constitution, viz.

"Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof."

The motion being agreed to, a committee of three was appointed; Mr. Page, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Heester then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for providing for the payment of invalid pensioners, after the expiration of the old laws for that purpose.

Mr. Sedgwick stated the nature of this business, and it was observed that some states had granted more than others. He wished the committee to consider the business at large.

A committee of three was appointed, viz. Mr. Heester, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. White.

Mr. White moved for a committee of electors, and seven were appointed; Mr. Ames, Mr. Benson, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sinnickson, and Mr. [illegible].

A message from the senate, by Mr. Otis, was received, acquainting the house that the senate had concurred in the bill for the accommodation of the laws of the United States, respecting tunnage and impost, to the particular circumstances of the state of North-Carolina, with some amendments.

PARIS, *November* 7.

THE final decision of the grand question on the property of the clergy, was agitated in no less than nine different assemblies, and has produced most violent debates. The importance of the decision, brought back all ranks of people to Paris, and it was finally determined in the fullest meeting that has assembled since the first opening of the states general, there being no fewer than 964 members present.

The count de Mirabeau, closed the debate with the following pertinent remarks, tending to shew the revenues of the clergy were the property of the people.

"These revenues says he, have been given to the clergy, either by monarchs or private persons, or purchased by them. If monarchs gave them, in that case, they originally belonged to the people; if private persons—they bestowed them on the clergy for the use of the public worship, which belongs to the people; if the revenues have been purchased, it was done with the saving of money, the amount of which belonged to the people.

The question was then carried in the following words:

First, "That all the ecclesiastical property is at the disposal of the nation, at the charge of providing in a proper manner for the propagation of religion, to maintain its ministers, and ease the poor, under the inspection, and conformable to the instructions of provinces.

Art. II. "That in the dispositions to be made for maintaining the ministers of religion, no curate shall have less than 1200 livers per annum, exclusive of his lodging and garden."

In favour of the decree	578
Against it	346
Majority	232

The Caisse d'Escompte still does honour to its notes; about 30,000 of them are daily paid; they are chiefly of 1000 livers each (about 40 guineas.) Foreign bills of exchange, and draughts, are generally paid at the Caisse d'Escompte; bankers have sent almost all their cash to that bank.

LONDON, *November* 9.

The prince of Orange, as stadtholder, has no negative to any of the provincial assemblies, nor is entitled to a seat in the states general; yet he is possessed of the executive authority, and is chief commander of the military and naval forces. He has, nevertheless, at present, actually the whole power in his own hands. While a British sovereign may have a majority in parliament, he can act as absolutely as any prince in Europe, though each act must get the assent of both houses. Instances have, however, occurred, of the minister's being left often in a minority, even since the revolution, but the king has the power of a vote to any law, as being a branch of the legislature—this authority is seldom exercised, though the sovereign, in cases of opposition, generally dissolves the parliament—a privilege which the French assembly will scarcely allow their monarch, who will be circumscribed in all the kingly functions, except the execution of acts that may have passed in diametric contradiction to his private inclination.

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

On Saturday evening, private dispatches were received from Brussels, of which the following are the particulars.

The revolution does not promise to be long in suspence, for the states of Brabant have convened a meeting, which will probably decide the emperor and his revolting subjects. They have agreed to meet at Ghent without loss of time, to take into consideration the detention of the archbishop of Malines, and other distinguished personages, by the government of Brussels.

Though this meeting is in itself illegal, as not having the emperor's authority, it is doubtful whether count Trautmansdroff, or general d'Alton, will oppose it,—for it would be only driving the states from that place to some other. The citizens of Ghent having offered to protect the meeting by a guard of 400 men. If general d'Alton attempts to interpose, there will then be a general engagement, for the patriotic army relies on the determination of the states, and has engaged to abide the event. Their army is under the command of a very bold and experienced officer, general Vander Merohun, who has long served in the Imperial army.

In this state of things, there will probably be for some days a kind of suspension, as it does not appear that general d'Alton wishes to carry things to extremities, and on the other hand, the patriots will be willing to stop further proceedings and the effusion of blood, for no victory they can obtain will be decisive—besides, having in some measure placed themselves under the guidance of the states of Brabant, they will readily wait their determinations.

It is now certain that the accounts published by the patriots have been extremely exaggerated, though in the skirmishes that have taken place, they have had the advantage. The main army is about two leagues from Antwerp, to the number of about 12,000. General d'Alton is near Brussels. The clergy have almost unanimously taken part against the emperor. It was in attempting to infringe on their privileges, that first gave rise to the present disturbances.

That the patriots are secretly assisted by the states general there is not the least doubt, for besides having a great abundance of provisions and ammunition, their treasury is well supplied with money.

The king of Sweden is at Louisa, preparing winter quarters for his troops.

Although born with a strong predilection to the profession of arms, this prince may in some respects be styled a bloodless monarch, having never, as yet, signed a death warrant for the execution of any one of his subjects.

The famous Serif Zade is made the new mufti at the Ottoman court. This is the third time he has been raised to that dignity, having been first disgraced, in the time of Mustapha, for voting against the opinion of the grand vizier, who was for war. He was recalled by the emperor Abdul Hamed, and supporting the pacific system again, he was obliged to resign.

He is strongly attached to Soliman Pacha, the new Camaicon, and the princess his wife, which makes it believed peace will soon be established.

His holiness the pope has deferred his journey to Subiaco, on account of the many troubles which afflict the holy See. He attends daily at prayers in the different churches of the capital, and exhorts all the cardinals to follow his example.

[illegible] a remarkable instance of [illegible] following [illegible] in the parish of Dilham, [illegible] Daniel Ditcham, who had been deprived of [illegible] for [illegible] years, and [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] in his chamber, was on Friday [illegible] found by his mother stretched [illegible] dead. [illegible] passed to the dead; on the [illegible] from work, she informed him thereof, who accordingly went to the chamber, but not finding him [illegible] called him by his name; Ditcham instantly got up, [illegible] asked him what he wanted; and from that moment has had his perfect senses. He has not had any [illegible] on for more than ten years. He has every day [illegible] walked in the fields attended by his master, and [illegible] traces no symptoms of returning malady.

SPRINGFIELD, *February* 3.

We learn from Shaftsbury, in Vermont, that a number of small boys were lately hunting there, when one of them, named Ebenezer Bottom, was putting a wad into his gun with his finger at the same time that another boy was priming it, the gun discharged, by which accident Bottom was badly wounded in the hand, and John Welch, son of Mr. Ebenezer Welch, of Norwich, was shot in the body and died in a few days after. This affords a melancholy caution to parents not to trust their children with guns until they have discretion to know how to use them.

NEW-YORK, *February* 4.

The commissioners on the part of the state of New-York, appointed to confer with other commissioners from the state of Vermont, on the subject of erecting certain territory within the jurisdiction of this state in a separate state, have been attending in this city since the 15th ult. the day appointed for that purpose. The honourable Isaac Tichenor, one of the commissioners from Vermont, is arrived, and the other six are expected daily to arrive, when it is probable this important business will be entered upon.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 6.

The brig Governor Pinckney, captain Hall, arrived at Charleston, South-Carolinia, in ten days from Cape Francois, informs, that the turbulence of the [illegible] had arisen to such a pitch as to have produced an almost total stagnation of business.—The captain of a French frigate laying there attempted to dismount and carry off the cannon from a battery, but was opposed and prevented by the militia, who are glowing with the pure flame of liberty. As captain Hall was coming out he saw a fleet of ten French vessels, which he took to be ships of the line.—The price of rice had fallen to 20 livres—flour, 6 dollars—tobacco, 30 livres.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, via London, dated October 6, 1789.

"In order to prevent the consequences of the spirit of insurrection, which is spreading from kingdom to kingdom, and has already made some progress in this, our monarch has resolved to assemble the ancient cortes of Spain. His majesty has accordingly announced to all the towns who have a right to send deputies to prepare for such purpose.

"This solemn assembly is to be held in this capital at the Place del Buon Retiro, in the great Hall of the kingdoms—thus named, because it contains the armories of the seventeen kingdoms which compose this monarchy."

Paragraph from a Charleston paper of the 4th of January last.

"Friday arrived the brig James, [illegible] ten weeks from Havre, with 100 passengers on board, chiefly farmers and mechanics; who will no doubt receive a hearty welcome, as they will be a valuable acquisition to the interior country."

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) *January* 23.

We have not learned whether a decision had been come to, on the amendments to the new constitution.

The next bill imposes the sum of 2s. 1½d. per hd. on all slaves, exclusive of a quarter of a dollar, appropriated by an act of last year, to the foreign debt, and 8s. 9d. per cent. ad valorem on lands, &c. payable in specie or paper medium.

It is said that the legislature had resolved to adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday last. As the convention will meet in May next, and a general election will be held in November; this may probably be the last sitting of the present assembly.

In the house of representatives, at Columbia, on the 13th instant, the question was taken upon the following motion:

"That the property of Mr. James Bora, sold by the commissioners of confiscation be restored to him."

The ayes and nays were required, and are as follows viz. ayes 69, nays 41.

Annapolis, Feb. 18.

Thursday last being the birth day of his excellency the President of the United States, the citizens of Annapolis embraced the pleasing occasion of celebrating that auspicious event. An elegant dinner was prepared at Mr. Mann's tavern, at which his excellency the governor of the state and the citizens, together with the strangers, whose presence they were favoured with, manifested a striking picture of social and elevated joy. The name of WASHINGTON operated like a charm upon the minds and hearts of the whole company. Reverence, gratitude and love, were depicted in every face, and the affections of the heart were disclosed in all the liberal expressions of silent passion.

The powers of beauty could only complete this joyful festival. And these were not wanting; for at the evening assembly the unfeigning presence of the ladies gave a fresh spur to the feelings of the [illegible]. Pleasure shone in the countenance, was inscribed on the dress, and engraved on the heart of every [illegible]

[illegible] fuch an occafion alone, could
[illegible] feelings fo general, and fo fincere.
[illegible] dinner was honoured a gentleman favourite
[illegible] with the following

S O N G.

Chriſtian fons, old Jupiter ſaw,
[illegible] fovereign of things here below,
[illegible] in ſaid he ſtraight, the cuſtoms of late,
[illegible] ſee what to reward we owe.

[illegible] ſaw as 'twas ſpoke, this new book appear'd,
[illegible] before him was plac'd on the board,
[illegible] Gods all around, in low reverence profound,
[illegible] waited the nod of their Lord.

[illegible] who's with this no God denies,
[illegible] heart with the cauſe was o'erjoy'd,
[illegible] days hey for ever ſhall be,
[illegible] ſervice of mortals employ'd.

[illegible]llo's deſire, thus pardon dread Sire,
To him your high orders he giv'n,
[illegible] ever was true, to man and to you,
[illegible]pon earth, as well as in Heav'n.

[illegible]ward youth replies, the God of the ſkies,
Too weighty this matter for thee,
[illegible] the pow'rs above, unaided by Jove,
[illegible]'ould feebly oppoſe fate's decree.

[illegible]old here we find, impreſs'd on mankind,
The keen feelings of various woe,
[illegible] freedom's dread fall, the worſt of them all,
Doth make the ſour cup overflow.

[illegible] ſentence ſevere, by Styx I do ſwear,
[illegible]t the terrible ſound Heav'n ſhook,)
[illegible] ne'er more take place, on th' ill fated race,
[illegible]That e'er be denounc'd by the book.

[illegible]e attend, to mankind a friend,
[illegible]why, haſte away to the earth,
[illegible] mandate obey, without more delay,
[illegible]our preſence we need at a birth.

[illegible]ay then ſhe poſts, to Columbia's coaſts,
[illegible]And quick to the ſkies doth return,
[illegible] Heaven's high court, ſhe makes her report,
A HERO, a HERO is born.

[illegible]en Jove with a nod, each Goddeſs, and God,
To order commanded, and ſaid
[illegible] America's ſon, the great WASHINGTON,
This day ſhall moſt ſacred be made.

[illegible] mortals on earth, rejoice at the birth,
A birth to fair freedom ſo dear,
[illegible]e hero I ſend, her cauſe to defend,
[illegible]T' eſtabliſh her rights far and near.

[illegible]r liberty's flame, ſhall rouſe at his name,
And nations that ne'er felt before,
[illegible]ſpir'd by this word, ſhall gird on the ſword,
And tyrants be dreaded no more.

[illegible] Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

THE CHANCELLOR,
[illegible]HAT the terms in this court
hereafter be, the ſecond Tueſ-
[illegible]in February, the firſt Tueſday in
[illegible]y, the firſt Tueſday in October,
[illegible] the third Tueſday in December,
that all proceſs be returnable ac-
[illegible]dingly.

Teſt. S. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

[illegible]e SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC
[illegible]LE, on Monday the 25th of March next, if
[illegible], if not the next fair day,

[illegible] VALUABLE plantation in Charles county, two
[illegible] miles from Bryan-town, containing about 400
part of which lying on Zachiah Swamp, where-
[illegible]a valuable framed dwelling houſe, 42 feet by 26,
[illegible]rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, well
[illegible]ed, with four brick fire places, a good framed
[illegible]en, 20 by 26, two brick chimnies, a good dairy,
[illegible]d tobacco houſe, 40 by 22, and two negro quar-
about one third of the plantation cultivated, the
[illegible]nder well timbered, and great part fit for mea-
and produces tobacco, wheat, corn and other
[illegible], equalled by few in the ſaid county. The terms
one half to be paid on the day of ſale, and the
[illegible]inder on giving up poſſeſſion of the land. Any
[illegible]on or perſons inclinable to view the premiſes be-
the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them by the ſub-
[illegible]ber, who lives thereon, and poſſeſſion to be given
[illegible]he 25th of December next. 5 w

JOSEPH BOARMAN, Son of
THOMAS JAMES.
[illegible]Charles county, February 11, 1790.

[illegible]LL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL
[illegible]. BROGDEN, by bond, note or open account,
requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, as no longer in-
[illegible]ence can be given.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Adminiſtrator.
[illegible]February 8, 1790.

Maryland, ſc.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, by READY CASH, on the PREMISES, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next,

THE property of JOHN BROOKE, conſiſting of two tracts of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, called Scott's-reſtle, near Boyd's-town, known by the names of LORDSHIP, FANCY and KERCHER MEADOWS, containing in all five hundred two and a half acres, more or leſs, with ſundry negroes, among which are men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due PHILIP R. FENDALL, adminiſtrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

February 10, 1790.

February 18, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Tueſday the 2d day of March next,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, where MARGARET, JOHN, and NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON now live, containing four hundred and thirty-ſix acres; taken in execution to ſatisfy a debt due to SPEIRS, FRENCH, and Co. The ſale to be held at the houſe of Margaret Sappington, at 11 o'clock, for caſh, by

DAVID STEUART, late ſheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD,

At a low advance,

For Caſh, or Bills of Exchange,

ONE hundred and ten pounds coſt of GOODS, imported from LONDON, conſiſting of ſhalloons; durants and figured ſtuffs; pink, white and black perſians; youths ſaddles; cruppers, girths and ſtirrup leathers; ſilk and thread laces; ribands; ſilk and worſted binding; ſtick, and other cap wire; womens ſilk mitts; ſilk knee garters; wire, jacket and ſhirt buttons; ink powder; pins; pſalters; horn-books; Morocco pocket caſes with inſtruments; faſhionable mohair baiket buttons; boots; womens leather, and girls callimanco ſhoes; ſhoe bruſhes; hair brooms; ſcrubbing bruſh clamps; womens, girls and childrens white lamb gloves and mitts; womens white kid gloves and mitts; ditto coloured; lamb ditto; ditto waſh leather gloves; braſs candleſticks; copper coffee-pots; ſewing ſilk; ſmall iron pots; allum; ſalt-petre; powdered blue; nutmegs; glaſs, ſtone and queens ware; lawn and hair ſieves; velvet corks; a quantity of F and FF gun-powder; Briſtol, drop, bird and muſtard ſeed ſhot, and a large elegant looking-glaſs.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, and Co.

February 9, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, CHARLES WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH HOPKINS and ISAAC MASSEY, intend petitioning the juſtices of Harford county court, in March next, for a commiſſion to ſettle certain original lines and bounds of a tract of land called PHILLIPS's PURCHASE, lying in ſaid county, near Suſquehanna.

J. BURNESTON,

HATTER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened ſhop in Church-ſtreet, and will do his endeavours to pleaſe his cuſtomers in the neateſt manner, and in the neweſt faſhions, on the ſhorteſt notice. The following prices will be given for FURS, viz. Caſed otters from 7/6 to 20/, fox ſkins from 2/ to 4/2, raccoon ſkins from 1/ to 3/6, caſed minks from 6d to 1/6, muſkrats from 6d to 1/3.

Annapolis, February 17, 1790.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1790.

ALL who have claims againſt the eſtate of the late Reverend RICHARD BROWN, of Charles county, are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all indebted are requeſted to make payment without delay. 3 w

G. L. BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
W. H. MAGRUDER,

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain CHARLES SMITH, late of Charles county, deceaſed, (not having attended as expected, on a former day appointed for that purpoſe,) are hereby requeſted to attend at colonel Beaner's, in Piſcataway, on Monday the 22d day of March next, with their reſpective claims lawfully authenticated, in order for ſettlement, as far as effects will admit—thoſe who neglect attending as above may thereafter loſe the benefit of a dividend; all who are indebted for property purchaſed, or otherwiſe, are required to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. TO BE SOLD, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of the aforeſaid Smith; his right in a tract of land called SHARPE, lying on Mattawoman, in Charles county, and near the main road leading from Piſcataway to Port-Tobacco.

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

February 3, 1790.

Annapolis, January 10, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all perſons indebted are deſired to make payment, to

ALLEN QUYNN, Adminiſtrator.

Chaptico, St. Mary's county, February 2, 1790.

WHEREAS I gave bond to a certain George Arnold, of Harriſon county, and ſtate of Virginia, on the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, conditioned for the payment of 200l. Maryland currency, to be made at three annual payments, in caſe I made a purchaſe of four hundred and three acres of land, lying on a creek called Tarecoat, in Hampſhire county, of ſaid ſtate—The obligation running, that, if I ſhould not like the land, on returning the patent by the firſt day of December of the aforeſaid year, the contract ſhould be null and void; I returned him the patent within the time limitted, being diſappointed in the quality and ſituation of the land, and he refuſed to give up my bond, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond.

IGNATIUS HAYDEN.

STOPT,

Suppoſed to be ſtolen, the following ARTICLES:

Eight ſilver table ſpoons,
Two deſart do.
Fourteen ſilver tea ſpoons,
One caſe with a pair ſet ſhoe-buckles,
One ſet hat-buckle,
Four gold rings,
One ſet ſtock-buckle,
Seven breaſt broaches,
Two pieces luteſtring, one ſea green, the other a crimſon, nine yards in each,
One painted ſilk handkerchief,
One and an half yards gold lace,
One piece calico, about ſix yards,
Six remnants of calico, containing about 25 yards,
Six yards ſtriped muſlin,
Twelve and a quarter yards white linen,
Thirty-ſix and three quarters yards broad black lace,
Fourteen yards of ribbon, ſome broad, a remnant of flowered ſilk, appears to have been half of a woman's cloak, and ſeveral other ſmall things.

Whoever has loſt any of the above things, on proving property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
the city of Annapolis.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed ſome of the above articles came from Baltimore.

LOST,

OUT of the ſubſcriber's pocket, between Henry Baldwin's tavern and Annapolis, on Tueſday the 9th day of February, inſtant, a ſilk red and white purſe, containing therein one final ſettlement certificate of one thouſand dollars, No. 82,786, iſſued by John Pierce to Gaſſaway Watkins, on the 30th Auguſt, 1784, counterſigned John White, and endorſed on the back of the ſaid certificate, intereſt paid by Thomas Harwood, commiſſioner for the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Maryland, to 31ſt December, 1787, and a land certificate for two hundred acres. Whoever will deliver the ſaid purſe and certificates to the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, or to Thomas Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, ſhall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the dwelling plantation of WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco,

ALL that part of the property of the said Pye which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The said property consists of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be sold in such convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the trustees of the said Pye. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale, at two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the said trustees in making effectual conveyances. W4

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790. 4X

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirts Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoe, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 3

NOTICE.

THE creditors of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on the 11th day of March next, when attendance will be given at the late dwelling house of said deceased, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled; therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter; those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

February 2, 1790. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz.

One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779.

Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.

Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790. 3

St. Mary's county, January 19, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself TOM, he is about five feet five or six inches high, has on a new fearnought jacket, white country cloth breeches, country made shoes and stockings, and a new osnabrig shirt; he appears to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and says he belongs to Mr. Rinaldo Johnson, of Prince-George's county. His owner is desired to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, in one month from this date, for his prison fees.

3X P. FORD, Sheriff.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WALLACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims against the said concern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner indebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No further indulgence will be given, and the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by slighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable necessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE,
JOHN MUIR.

Annapolis, December 31, 1789. 4

WHEREAS Philip Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, did, by his last will and testament, devise to us one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid, called The ADDITION to SAINT JEROMES; Now this is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, when they convene in March next, for a commission to mark and bound our part of the land aforesaid, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided. W3

3X FRANCIS WORTHEY,
MARY WORTHEY.

December 15, 1789. 3

Calvert county, All-Saints Parish, January 15, 1790.

ANY MINISTER, in deacon's or priest's order, of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, who will apply to the vestry of said parish and produce the testimonials required by the convention of that church, will meet with a liberal encouragement.

Signed per order of the vestry,

SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

3X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Montgomery court-house, Maryland, on the 27th of December last, at night, a lusty able country-born negro fellow named JACOB, he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very black, has a likely face and down look, when surprised stammers; had on, and took with him, two shirts, one a crocus and the other white sheeting, a linsey jacket and breeches, and a striped calico under jacket, a pair of coarse white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse shoes with strings, a coarse felt hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my son's stable the same night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both sides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of fetters lately, trots, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Missing the same night, an old saddle, snaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a sack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the same proportion for a greater distance—if out of the state the above reward. W4

SAMUEL WHITE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to conceal or carry him off at their peril. Whoever brings home the horse without the negro shall receive eight dollars reward. S. W.

December 31, 1789. 4X

THE subscribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the justices of Frederick county, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission for marking and bounding their parts of the following tracts of land, situate in the county aforesaid, viz. Come by Chance and The Resurvey on Good Neighbourhood, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

NICHOLAS COPPLE.
MICHAEL OVELMAN.

January 8, 1790. 4X

John Fisher,

BRUSH-MAKER,

From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom——He likewise makes best shining BLACKING-BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, paste-boards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789. 9

IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

ISAAC DAY, *versus* JOHN WHITSEL, and others. } ORDERED, That the said John Whitsel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Monday the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.

By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

5

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the fund tax, for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Monday the 22d instant, to make any alterations or change in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting for twenty days exclusive of Sundays.

Signed per order, 2X

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.

Upper-Marlborough, February 3, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the Subscriber,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fi[illegible] places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole bui[illegible]ing, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seaso[illegible] the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general lar[illegible] three of them are about twenty-four feet square; [illegible] situation is pleasant and healthy, about the centre [illegible] the city, and being situated directly between t[illegible] streets is not subject to be incommoded by any ne[illegible]bouring improvements, which is frequently the ca[illegible] towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation [illegible] boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRIC[illegible] HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to [illegible]commodate a private family; Its situation is such [illegible] your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have li[illegible] wise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, [illegible] Frederick county; a description of this land will [illegible] unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place bef[illegible] he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have [illegible] reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, [illegible] application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against [illegible] the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are r[illegible] quested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and th[illegible] indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Offic[illegible] Depreciation, or Final Set[illegible]lement Certificates and Indents [illegible] Such as want Depreciation [illegible] other Certificates to pay for Pro[illegible] perty purchased of the State, may [illegible] be supplied at any time, and [illegible] with any particular Amount [illegible] wanted, for Cash, by

15 96 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Pa[illegible] tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, [illegible] situate in Bottetourt and Monon[illegible] gahela Counties, Virginia, will [illegible] be sold very low for Cash, Pro[illegible] duce, any kind of Certificates or [illegible] Indents, good Bonds, Land, or [illegible] other Property in the State of [illegible] Maryland. For Terms apply [illegible] to 96 J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river--Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 12

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons hunting with dog or gun on my lands near Annapolis, which I purchased of Mr. Ogle; many persons having frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

January 19, 1790. 5 J. T. CHASE.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.